



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

L. XX, 11

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INTEGRATION, RACIAL SURVEY, HIGHLIGHT DES MOINES CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS

Support of the Supreme Court Decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools and approval of a report on a survey of racial practices among the Disciples of Christ, highlighted a variety of resolutions on social issues passed by the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, Des Moines, Iowa, September 28-October 1.

The resolution backing the Supreme Court declared: "The response of certain states to the Supreme Court's decision regarding integration in schools has resulted in the threat of disbanding the public school systems in those states. Since we believe in equality of opportunity for all children regardless of race, economic background, religious tradition or geographic distribution, we support the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools."

Convention approval also was given to a report by the Department of Social Welfare which showed that 464 Disciples of Christ congregations already are racially mixed, 17 additional congregations would accept individuals of another race, and only 191 congregations would not welcome persons of another race. Racially inclusive congregations were located in 40 states and represent 22.6% of those returning questionnaires.

The report on racial practices also indicated that 17 state conventions in 1953 had participants of two or more races; 12 states have persons of two or more races on policy making boards of the state society, the Christian Women's Fellowship and the Christian Education program. All of the eight Disciple affiliated graduate schools now enroll students without regard to race. Six of the 17 undergraduate schools raised no racial barriers but at the time of the survey (March, 1955) six did. Since the survey, three schools reportedly have eliminated racial barriers.

Opposition to any permanent system of Universal Military Training was reaffirmed by the Convention which said extension of UMT is incompatible with efforts toward disarmament. The Government was urged to make international abolition of conscription a major feature of any system of multilateral disarmament.

Because one candidate in the Presidential election had expressed similar sentiments the Convention, on the advice of
(Continued on Page 7)

THE DPF APPLIES FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Application for membership in the International Convention was made by the Disciples Peace Fellowship at Des Moines. The usual, initial action of "receiving and filing" was taken by the Recommendations Committee. This now means that the DPF's application to become a reporting agency in the Convention will enter the customary processes. The usual study of such applications will be made during the coming year, preparatory to discussion and action at the forthcoming Cleveland Assembly of the International Convention, October, 1957.

New Officers Elected

About 78 persons attended the pre-convention workshop and dinner Friday, September 28th, at the Des Moines Y. W. C. A. At the business session the following persons were newly-elected as officers of the DPF:

President—Robert Moffett, Alliance, Ohio; Vice-President—John Farr, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Executive Secretary—Treasurer—Barton Hunter, Indianapolis,

LAST CALL FOR U.N. SEMINAR December 3-6, 1956

Ministers, laymen and women planning to attend U.N. Seminar No. I, December 3-6, 1956, should send in their registration fee (\$15.00) as quickly as possible to the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. Openings are still available but registrations must be limited to 80 persons at the request of the United Nations.

U.N. Seminar No. II is being held April 29-May 2, 1957.

ON OCCUPYING OKINAWA

A committee of Okinawans traveled all the way to Washington for hearings held by the "Price Committee," so designated because of the name of its chairman, Melvin Price (of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy). The case they presented included the following points: 1—that no more land than the present large U. S. holdings be taken by the occupation forces; 2—that the land now held be leased, not bought; and 3—that the United States pay a fair rental.

After eight months the "Price Committee" recommended that: 1—the United States take 12,000 more acres and 2—pay for it in a lump sum. The Ryukyu legislature and all other government officials have announced that they will resign if the recommendations are carried out and a protest meeting of more than 100,000 assembled in 55 places on Okinawa staged a mass demonstration against the U. S.

At issue is land, utterly vital to the life of a country whose people live by agricultural pursuits and which is already overcrowded. The occupational forces hold the best land and plot it to keep its owners away while the land remains idle year after year.

BAN THE H-BOMB TESTS

Albert Einstein, father of the atomic era, said shortly before his death: "Our world faces a crisis as yet unperceived by those possessing the power to make great decisions for good or evil. The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking and thus we drift into unparalleled catastrophe. To change our modes of thinking is the first and infinitely difficult task."

In the face of what Einstein calls "unparalleled catastrophe" a few Christians, some scientists and a political notable or two have called for an end to H-bomb tests. This calls for a change in the mode of thinking by churchmen and political leaders alike. It is a daring proposal but not a reckless one. Indeed it numbers among its supporters Pope Pius XII, four U. S. Protestant groups, Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas Murray and Prime Minister Anthony Eden.

Christians who have a conscience about the nature of modern war have an opportunity to act in concert to break the long jam that prevents disarmament discussions from reaching a fruitful conclusion. They can do this by supporting efforts of church and scientific leaders to seek an international agreement to end H-bomb tests. After so much frustration and failure in disarmament talks, this could be the essential first step towards an international agreement.

The Federation of American Scientists have taken the lead in urging an end to the tests under an international agreement. They say:

1) a complete ban on all tests should prevent or at least greatly retard the development of nuclear weapons by those countries now possessing them. Mankind would be spared the nightmare of a many-sided atomic arms race.

(2) international tensions, which are increased by each new series of nuclear

tests, would become less strained. Without testing, no country would be able to increase its military advantage resulting from substantial improvement in the efficiency of destruction.

(3) the world-wide concern with radioactive fallout would be minimized by the knowledge that there would be no further increase in current levels of radioactivity from nuclear weapons testing.

(4) nuclear explosion can be detected by long-range monitoring methods, and therefore universal adherence to the ban could be determined without resorting to roving international inspectors. A. U.N. monitoring agency with access to specific detection sites or monitoring aircraft over international waters is all that is needed to detect a nuclear explosion.

The scientists go on to say that an agreement on such a test ban will create a precedent, giving hope that further agreement on arms limitation might be reached.

Are we able, as Einstein asks, to change our modes of thinking to accept this challenge? The atomic age is a dangerous one and we can never say with assurance when another opportunity will present itself. Christians ought to be in the vanguard of those demanding that this proposal be quickly and thoroughly explored by our Government.

The proposal to ban H-bomb tests, at least so it seems to us, seems to have the elements of reason to satisfy the scientist and the elements of hope and love which should appeal to the Christian. By international agreement it does provide a simple and yet safe method of determining whether all parties are meeting their obligations not to test bombs. Since this is a plan devised by human beings undoubtedly it is not foolproof. But it may offer mankind a way out of an unprecedented world war of annihilation.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

DURING THE 84TH CONGRESS

For Rural Library Aid

On June 19th the President signed a bill authorizing a five year \$37.5 million program to provide federal aid to promote public library service in rural areas.

In Support of Honest Elections

Congress voted no legislation for election reform although S. 3308, a bill introduced by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, won support from the leadership of both parties, was widely upheld in the House and was sponsored by 85 Senators.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

In England the House of Commons has voted to abolish hanging. In New Zealand capital punishment was outlawed in 1938, reintroduced in 1948 and is now facing a referendum vote by the people in 1957. In the United States the death penalty is still in vogue as a punishment in many states and more recently is being proposed as a deterrent in dealing with narcotics peddling. What attitude shall Christians take on this issue?

Institutionalized Lynching

First we need to say that capital punishment is simply institutionalized lynching. In general it is a relic of a barbarous eye-for-an-eye sort of justice that has no standing today in good penal thought and should have even less in Christian thought.

One can perhaps understand the convulsive sort of animal logic that leads some men to attach death penalties to kidnapping, narcotics peddling and other crimes of similar ugliness. But if one believes that the purposes of criminal law are to protect society, deter crime and rehabilitate offenders rather than to wreak vengeance then clearly there is little evidence or logic arguing for a continuation of the practice of capital punishment.

Scapegoating

Second, we need to say not only that capital punishment is brutal, vindictive and ineffectual but further, it has distracted our attention from really constructive ways of dealing with the problems we face. There is a sense in which every criminal punished by law is made a scapegoat for the sins of a negligent and insensitive society. In the case of capital punishment this is especially true. By snuffing out a human life in payment for a crime the rest of society is sometimes led to feel that it has atoned for its carelessness and lack of concern. Then instead of seeking to *remove the causes and contributing factors* to the criminality we simply treat the problem as a closed incident.

Finally we need to say that Christian love forbids our *deliberate taking of human life when other alternatives are open to us.*

BARTON HUNTER

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SUMMARY OF THE 84th CONGRESS — SECOND SESSION — (Part III, Appropriations)

● This Newsletter analyzes, on the basis of the latest available figures, how your government plans to spend your tax dollars, and, in general, what the federal employees paid by those taxes will be doing.

● See this same section of the September and October issues of Social Action Newsletter for Parts I and II of this summary.

THIS YEAR'S FEDERAL SPENDING ESTIMATED AT \$69.1 BILLION

Over 75% to Go for Past and Present Wars

During the current 1957 fiscal year, which began July 1, 1956, the Bureau of the Budget estimates that the Federal Government will spend \$69.1 billion. Of that figure, 50% will go for current military spending, 10.4% for interest on the national debt, and 8.3% for veterans' services and benefits. Thus again the cost of present and past wars, cold and hot, accounts for over three-fourths of the government's estimated expenditures.

Estimated receipts are \$69.8 billion, leaving an expected budget surplus of \$700 million. Direct taxes on individual incomes account for 51% of receipts; direct corporation taxes are 29%; excise taxes, including liquor, tobacco, telephone, railway fare, jewelry and entertainment taxes are 13%; and customs and other receipts amount to 7%. Not included in this figure are an estimated \$2.53 billion in postal revenues, or receipts from social security deductions or railroad retirement funds.

These figures show *estimated* spending and receipts. Budget estimates can differ drastically from actual spending. Estimates for the 1956 fiscal year were \$63.8 billion for expenditures and \$61.1 billion

for receipts, while the *actual* figures were \$66.4 billion expended and \$68.1 billion received.

Apportionment Similar to Earlier Years

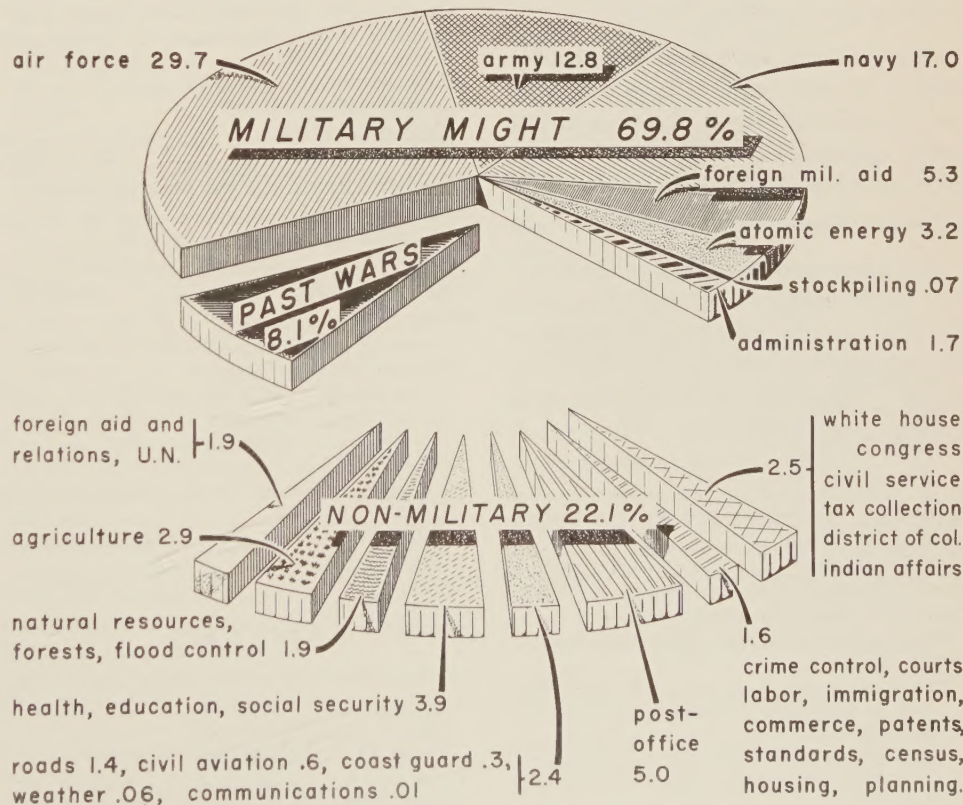
The appropriations for fiscal year 1957 are divided in almost the same way as previous years. Past and present military activities continue to consume 78c of every dollar the Congress appropriates.

Again, total appropriations for development and maintenance of our country's agricultural and natural resources account for only about 5c of every tax dollar; money appropriated for human resources (social security, health, education and welfare) takes another 4c; and our nation's concern for the welfare of peoples in other countries is shown by another penny from the tax dollar.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEAR: JULY 1956 TO JUNE 1957

total: \$ 59.8 billion



FIGURES SHOW % OF TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

IDEOGRAMS
PHILADELPHIA

WHERE YOUR TAX DOLLAR GOES

The Second Session of the 84th Congress appropriated in new funds \$59.8 billion (in rounded figures). This is in addition to \$918 million supplemental and temporary appropriations to be spent before June 30, 1956.

The table given on the following pages deals with these new sums appropriated by Congress, over which the Appropriations Committees technically have jurisdiction.

Important to Note

The table does not include money to be spent on "permanent appropriations" which are estimated at \$7,564.8 million. The chief item in this category is \$7,156 million for interest on the national war debt which is considered a standing obligation and not reviewed by the Appropriations Committee from year to year.

In addition to the new sums appropriated this Session, federal agencies had on hand on July 1, 1956, \$74.6 billion in unspent appropriations and other spending authority from previous years.

Appropriations have been classified by function in an attempt to reflect the major purposes for which they are to be spent, instead of the particular Department of Government which handles them.

More than half the people in the world fail to get enough food, and those who have enough food in terms of total calories do not always get the proper foods in the proper proportions, notes a Twentieth Century Fund survey.

—From 20th Century NEWSBRIEFS.

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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REGULAR ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR THE 1957 FISCAL YEAR

● July 1, 1956-June 30, 1957 ● Dollars rounded to thousands

● Percentage rounded to the nearest hundredth.

I. NATIONAL DEFENSE AND MILITARY SECURITY

Defense Department:	
Air Force	\$17,705,625,000
Navy	10,164,497,000
Army	7,627,280,000
Office of the Secretary, National Security Training Commission, and other inter-service activities	664,325,000
TOTAL	\$36,161,727,000

Merchant Marine (includes some non-military funds)	\$ 242,910,000
Atomic Energy Commission (includes non-military development work)	1,898,700,000
Strategic and Critical Materials (mainly stockpiling)	42,743,000
Emergency Agencies:	
Business and Defense Services Administration, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Office of Defense Mobilization, National Defense Emergency Fund	103,735,000
Selective Service System	29,050,000
Central Intelligence Agency (for construction only)	49,000,000
National Security Council	248,000
Military Aid to other countries (military assistance, defense support to Europe, the Near East, Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and administration of Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act)	3,180,375,000
TOTAL	\$41,708,488,000

or 69.79%

II. COST OF PAST WARS

Veterans Administration	\$ 4,727,085,000
Unemployment Compensation to veterans and administration of Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	70,383,000
Cost of administering \$272.8 billion National Debt (this figure does not include \$7.2 billion	

interest on the National Debt, which must be spent in addition)	45,500,000
Battle Monuments Commission; Army cemeterial expenses	8,955,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	700,000
TOTAL	\$ 4,852,623,000

or 8.12%

III. FOREIGN AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (NON-MILITARY)

United States Economic Aid (Development Assistance)	\$ 250,000,000
United States Technical Cooperation (Point Four)	135,000,000
Technical Cooperation: Organization of American States	1,500,000
Special Presidential Fund	100,000,000
Refugee Programs:	
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	12,500,000
U. S. Refugee Relief Act	8,500,000
U. S. Escapee Program	6,000,000
International Educational Exchange Activities	20,000,000
Payment of Ocean Freight	2,500,000
Administrative Expenses of the Mutual Security Program	33,595,000
United States contributions to UN Programs (to December 31, 1957):	
UN Technical Assistance	15,500,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	10,000,000
UN Refugee Fund (UNREF)	1,900,000
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees \$45,300,000 unexpended balances	
Foreign Research Reactor Projects	5,500,000
International Wheat Agreement	101,130,000
Emergency Famine Relief to Friendly People	88,629,000
TOTAL	\$ 792,254,000

or 1.33%

**OTHER FOREIGN
RELATIONS APPROPRIATIONS**

Contributions to UN and other international organizations for regular activities	\$ 33,859,000
U.S. representatives at international organizations	1,287,000
U.S. participation in Brussels International Trade Fair	9,900,000
U.S. Information Agency ..	113,000,000
Panama Canal Zone Government	15,410,000
Expenditures in Berlin and Austria, Joint Control Areas	12,200,000
Other State Department Appropriations	166,554,000
TOTAL	\$ 352,210,000

or .59%

**AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL AGRICULTURAL
SOURCES**

Not including Commodity Credit Corporation (and price supports)	
Agricultural research and extension service	\$ 197,735,000
Wildlife conservation	324,732,000
Commodity Credit Corporation—restoration of capital impairment	929,287,000
Special commodity disposal programs, sale of surplus commodities abroad, transfer of seed to federal land management agencies ..	67,662,000
U.S.A. and Farmers Home Administration (operating expenses only)	36,350,000
1957 loans authorized—Rural Electrification, \$214 million; Rural Telephone, \$100 million; F.H.A., \$209.5 million)	
Other: Agricultural Marketing Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, Commodity Exchange Authority, Commodity Exchange and Stabilization, Federal Crop Insurance, and administration of Agriculture Department	167,422,000

TOTAL \$ 1,723,188,000

or 2.88%

**VI. NATURAL RESOURCES
NOT PRIMARILY
AGRICULTURAL**

Rivers, harbors, flood control	\$ 639,883,000
Bureau of Reclamation	193,865,000
Forest Service ¹	102,221,000
National Parks	68,020,000
Bureau of Mines and Federal Mine Safety Board of Review	22,267,000
Geological Survey	31,602,000
Fish and Wildlife Service ..	29,862,000
Bureau of Land Management	22,969,000
Office of Secretary of Interior—salaries, administration	6,421,000
Bonneville Power Administration	26,295,000
TVA	5,357,000
Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations	2,878,000
Federal Power Commission ..	5,225,000

TOTAL \$ 1,156,865,000

or 1.93%

**VII. SOCIAL SECURITY,
HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND WELFARE**

Grants to States: for social security, the aged, blind, and dependent children	\$ 1,300,000,000
Expenses of the Bureau of Public Assistance and Social Security Commissioner	1,960,000
Office of Education	40,994,000
Payments to local school districts in defense areas ..	113,050,000
Assistance for school construction in defense areas ..	108,770,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	42,110,000
Museums and D. C. educational and medical institutions	59,303,000
Public Health Service (including grants to States, but not including Indian Health activities)	484,450,000
Disaster Assistance to States	6,000,000
Grants to States (for maternal and child welfare) ..	39,361,000
Children's Bureau	1,822,000
School Lunch Program	100,000,000
Food and Drug Administration	6,779,000
National Science Foundation	40,000,000
Miscellaneous educational activities (including office of Secretary)	4,599,000

TOTAL \$ 2,349,198,000

or 3.93%

**VIII. TRANSPORTATION
AND COMMUNICATIONS**

Post Office Department (includes \$2.53 billion anticipated revenues)	\$ 2,984,340,000
Bureau of Public Roads ²	838,825,000
Airports and aviation	342,926,000
Weather Bureau and Advisory Committee on Weather Control	38,200,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey ..	14,600,000
Coast Guard	200,675,000
Federal Communications Commission	7,828,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin ..	5,000
TOTAL	\$ 4,427,399,000

or 7.41%

IX. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Housing and Home Finance Agency	\$ 159,875,000
National Capital Planning Commission	1,650,000
National Capital Housing Authority	38,000

TOTAL \$ 161,563,000

or .29%

**X. COMMERCE AND
INDUSTRY**

Regulation of Domestic and Foreign Commerce (Patent Office, Interstate Commerce Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Copyright Office, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Federal Trade Commission, Council of Economic Advisors)	\$ 52,742,000
Small Business Administration	51,900,000
Census Bureau	10,375,000
National Bureau of Standards (non-military portion)	10,130,000
General administration of Department of Commerce ..	2,450,000
TOTAL	\$ 127,597,000

or .22%

XI. LABOR

Unemployment Compensation (not including veterans)	\$ 282,683,000
Mediation and Regulation of Labor Disputes	17,144,000
Information, standards, statistics, administrative costs	27,719,000

TOTAL \$ 327,546,000

or .55%

**XII. ADMINISTRATION
OF LAW, COURTS,
CRIME CONTROL AND
CORRECTION**

Federal Bureau of Investi- gation	\$ 95,510,000
Immigration and Naturali- zation Service	47,550,000
General Expenses of Justice Department	37,774,000
Federal Prison System	35,210,000
Administration of Courts....	36,321,000
Treasury Department: Nar- cotics control, Secret Serv- ice, Tax Court, Bureau of Customs	53,549,000
Commission on Government Security	633,000
Subversive Activities Con- trol Board	350,000
TOTAL	\$ 306,897,000
	or .51%

**XIII. GENERAL GOVERN-
MENT EXPENSES**

Operation of Congress and the Capitol	\$ 116,927,000
Executive Office and White House Expenses	4,386,000
Tax Collection, auditing, financial management	384,646,000
Central Functions: Civil Service Commission and General Services Admin- istration	775,501,000
Administration of territorial governments and the District of Columbia.....	48,355,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian health activities, and Indian Claims Com- mission	135,399,000
Miscellaneous (including claims against the gov- ernment)	4,779,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,469,993,000
	or 2.46%
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$59,755,821,000
	or 100.01%

¹ Forest Service item includes \$700,000 for Cooperative Range Improvement, derived from permit fees therefore not included in Congressional appropriations.

² The Federal Highway Act of 1956 provides that receipts from taxes on gasoline, tires and motor vehicles shall go into a Federal highway trust fund from which Federal-aid highway expenditures will be made in 1957 and succeeding years. The estimated \$1.5 billion receipts of this nature which would normally be classed in excise taxes are therefore not included in the estimated receipts listed on page 3. Likewise government spending for highways is not reflected in the Congressional appropriations for public roads. And \$800 million of the Bureau of Public Roads appropriations shown on the table is to be used to reimburse the general appropriations fund for all highway expenditures made prior to June 30, 1956, and is not, strictly speaking, for current appropriations.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

JUNE 1956: TOTAL: 2,382,276

defense
agencies



personnel in uniform would equal 99 more symbols

post office



veterans'
admin.



agriculture



treasury



interior



commerce



health, ed. &
welfare



each symbol: equals 30,000 U.S. employees (1 1/4%)

IDEOGRAMS
PHILADELPHIA

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

104 C STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

EMPLOYED BY

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

(JUNE 1956)

Total 2,382,276 (excludes 291,294 foreign nationals employed abroad)
2,384,492 were employed last year.

Decrease 2,216

In addition 2,865,000 persons are presently in the Armed Forces.

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Defense and related agencies (Selective Service, Civil Defense, Atomic Energy Commission, Office of Defense mobilization, and National Security Training Commission)	1,194,462	50.1%
Post Office	508,340	21.3
Veterans' Administration	176,653	7.5
Agriculture	89,419	3.8
Treasury	77,792	3.3
Interior	54,171	2.3
Commerce	47,197	2.0
Health, Education and Welfare	46,124	1.9
Justice	30,876	1.3
State	30,879	1.3
All Other	126,363	5.3
Total	2,382,276	100.1

(Percentage discrepancy due to rounding)

(Continued from Page 1)

the recommendations committee, struck out of the original resolution as "political" the phrase "Universal Military Service and Training should be ended at the conclusion of the present Act or at the earliest possible moment thereafter." Also struck out of the UMT resolution was the statement: "We oppose any extension of the present system such as an attempt to make compulsory the present so-called 'Voluntary Reserve' plan wherein young men choose six months of training and 7½ years in the reserves in lieu of being inducted into the armed services for two years."

The Convention added to the proposed resolution on Alcohol and Narcotics the phrase: "We urge a legislative program outlawing the sale of alcoholic beverages." The resolution further urged the House and Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to take action on legislation before them to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising on radio, television or in the press. The House of Representatives was commended for voting to eliminate the sale of liquor aboard airlines. But the resolution expressed regret that the Senate did not have time to act upon the bill which came up two days before adjournment. A similar safety measure is expected to be considered by both houses next year.

In addition to backing the Supreme Court's integration stand the Convention held in its resolution on the public schools that: "We support the idea of treating religion from an historical point of view. We do the study of any other phase of culture. It should be accorded full recognition in the curriculum on the grounds that to omit it is to omit an integral part of our American tradition." The Convention also suggested that the United Christian Missionary Society's departments of social welfare and religious education sponsor a joint study of Week Day Religious Education programs as regards their implications for the principle of separation of church and state.

Approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's disarmament probe, President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" and appointment of a cabinet rank assistant on disarmament, was contained in an over-all disarmament resolution. The

resolution supported efforts towards an effective multilateral reduction of armaments with adequate inspection under international auspices. In another accolade for Government leaders, the President and Congress were commended for again this year appropriating \$10 million to the U.N. Children's Fund.

About "Religion in Our Daily Work" the Convention said that congregations might profit from a discussion of the doctrine of vocation, labor-management relations, the place of women in business, and the implications of social issues such as the alcohol trade for a Christian's employment.

Problems related to the rising population and the larger number of citizens over 65 were among the problems dealt with in a resolution on "The Church and Social Welfare." Christians also were urged in a statement on "Citizenship" to make their convictions felt by sponsoring voter registration, candidates night, and similar activities.

Make Your International Convention Resolutions Count

Individual members and local congregations of the Disciples of Christ can take action to support resolutions passed at the Des Moines convention, as reported in another column, by:

Study and Action

1. Write the Department of Social Welfare for information about a \$2.50 packet of materials to use in conducting a "Round Table Discussion" of specific subjects included in Convention Resolutions. (There are 11 such Round Table Packets now available on various issues.)

2. Start a study group now which will be prepared to submit resolutions on various subjects to the Department when resolutions for the 1957 convention are being written.

3. Obtain the complete text of resolutions contained in the new yearbook from International Convention office.

4. Write proper Government leaders giving expression to your views.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

WORK CAMPS AND HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH

A growing interest in work camps for young people on the high school level has resulted in some experimental projects which now provide information and data helpful in planning future camps. Such projects have been developed by state organizations in cooperation with the Department of Social Welfare which has given help at the points of guidance and leadership.

Texas, through its departments of Christian education and youth work, has held two camps, one in 1955 and in 1956. The camp directors attended the training camp at Indianapolis sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare. Opportunity to participate in this training experience is the best guidance which the Department can offer. A close second is the recruitment of additional leadership.

The Texas Camp in 1956 benefited by such assistance. It was held on the campus of Jarvis Christian College and consisted of 20 young people from over the state with three directors. Although interracial in its personnel the camp did not experience the interfaith and international aspects of a typical work camp because such persons were not available. The work project was clearing brush, trees and stumps from a ten acre plot of ground. In this respect the basic work camp principle—"that the work project must be a significant one which challenges the efforts of young people"—was fulfilled. In clearing this plot of ground, land was made available for cultivation which otherwise, because of the cost of labor, would have remained useless for some years to come.

Growing out of the experiment are several worthwhile suggestions: (1.) the camp should be limited to 12 young people; (2.) they should be carefully screened on the basis of ability and capacity to understand and enter fully into this type of activity; (3.) include one or two young people from other parts of the U. S. as members of the camp; (4.) make an effort to include international and interfaith aspects; (5.) leadership must be carefully selected and trained; (6.) long and careful planning to undergird the project.

NOTE: A Training Camp For Directors will be held at Indianapolis June 10-18, 1957.

RUTH E. MILNER



When Your Committee Meets

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

"THE BLUEPRINT"

"Blueprint for 1956-57" is the title of a work book of plans which has been put into the hands of all members of the First Christian Church, Orange, California. The minister, George L. Tolman, in the pastor's preface points out that "Our Blueprint contains hopes, dreams and prayerful plans of concerned Christians."

In looking over the Blueprint we find that the Department of Christian Action and Community Service and its objectives for the year are listed along with all the other departments of a functional church. Some of the objectives of this department for 1956-57 include: "Assist in the integration of foreign students in the community and the church;" "Study needs and project stimulating program for senior citizens of church and community;" "Set up active blood bank program;" etc.

A very practical and concrete way for a church to keep its program before the congregation as well as to gain advantage by early and careful planning.

THE ELDERS TOOK ACTION

Recognizing the increase in taverns and gambling in their city the elders of First Christian Church of Wheeling, West Virginia, prepared a message to the congregation.

The statement deplored the fact that "facilities for drinking far outnumber facilities for any other type of gathering." It pointed out that the city government was trying to enforce the laws of record, but that popular opinion favored making the sale of liquor over the bar and gambling legal "because people are going to drink anyway."

To Decide—A Responsibility of Christians

The message appealed to Christians as citizens to make up their minds by asking themselves whether a "Christian can conscientiously take the position that a law prohibiting an evil should be changed merely to suit the lust of the masses."

Closing with a plea to the individual Christian to seek God's guidance in making decisions the message lays responsibility on individuals for action by starting with themselves and then reaching out to home, city, state and nation.

CHRISTMAS OFFERS SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Each year at Christmas time the abundance of America's material blessings stands out more boldly against the backdrop of human suffering around the world.

In considering projects one might include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which is voluntarily supported by the contributions of governments and peoples throughout the world. In this respect it differs from most of the specialized agencies of the United Nations although it is an integral part of that international body.

Why UNICEF?

Some 600 million children in 80 countries of the world are hungry and sick. To some, UNICEF dollars means immunization from tuberculosis and malaria, treatment for trachoma and yaws; to others, it means modern mother-child clinics and hospitals, mobile medical units; and to still others it means life-giving milk and the opportunity to learn the meaning of

proper nutrition through demonstration projects.

Contributions to UNICEF can do so much for so little—one dollar provides enough powdered milk to give 9 children a glass of milk every day for a week; five dollars will purchase enough DDT to safeguard 530 persons against typhus fever for a season; 25 dollars will buy enough BCG vaccine to protect 600 children against tuberculosis! Children's money will help, too, because the price of a comic book will give a child in Korea 6 glasses of milk; an ice cream cone will protect a child from tuberculosis in Egypt; a candy bar will save a child from diphtheria in Chile.

Getting the Project Under Way

There are several specific ways in which to stimulate action on this project: an empty cup or jar on the family table; for church school classes and other groups—an attractive UNICEF center arranged and placed in the class room with an offering bowl included in the center. Promoting the buying and selling of UNICEF Christmas Greetings and Note Cards. (10 cards per box for \$1.00.)

Posters, illustrated price listing of UNICEF Christmas Greeting and Note Cards, and other similar materials may be secured by writing direct to:

U. S. COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.